

# The Lacombe Guardian

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## Items of Interest Locally

Already a number have moved into their cottages at Gull Lake for the summer. Many new cottages are going up, but all indications are that there will be none too many when the season is in full swing.

Invitations are out for a social dance to be held in the new U. F. A. hall, Spruceville, on Friday night, May 29, under auspices of the Spruceville members of the Lacombe District Women's Institute. All who attend are assured a good time.

On the 15th inst. an Automobile Club was organized at Lacombe. Autoists from all parts of the district were present. Officers were elected as follows: F. E. McLeod, president; B. E. Williams, Bentley, first vice president; B. F. Allison, Olive, second vice president; W. J. Burris, secretary-treasurer. The Club has mapped out an ambitious program of activity and should accomplish much good.

On Wednesday night last occurred the opening of the City Pharmacy's new green parlor. One hundred and seventy people attended the opening, of which but two hours notice had been given. The Pharmacy is handling the famous Woodlawn Dairy Ice cream, Edmonton, the very best made in the province. The new soda fountain is a dandy, and a full line of ice cold drinks will be served during the warm weather. The latest sanitary plumbing has been installed in connection with the fountain.

## Provincial Agricultural College

Official announcement was made by Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, at a meeting of the board of agricultural education in the executive council chambers at the Parliament building in Edmonton on May 13, that the provincial government will organize an agricultural college in Alberta by September 1915. This will afford an opportunity for students in the three schools of agriculture to complete the course and obtain the degree.

Dr. Henry Marshall Tory, president of the University of Alberta, who presided as chairman of the board, in referring to the science equipment in the provincial schools of agriculture, said that it is the equal of any he had seen on his recent visit to the foremost schools in Europe.

Presenting the report of the work of the schools of agriculture for the year, Mr. Marshall said among other things:

"The success of our agricultural schools in the Province of Alberta exceeded the expectation of even their most enthusiastic supporters. The total of 208 students attending the three schools is by far the largest number of students in the initial year attending any educational institution of any state or province

that we know of on this continent. Everybody connected with the schools feels quite sure that fully two-thirds of these students would not have been in a position to have attended a centrally located institution, and the fact that in the neighborhood of 90 per cent. of our students were drawn from a radius of 50 miles around each school, would go to prove the value of having these schools located in different sections of the province. The principals and instructors in the schools were in a measure handicapped in their work because it was the opening year, and some of the equipment of the schools was delayed for a week or two, but, notwithstanding that, the result of the year's instruction has been in every way highly satisfactory.

"We have had, during the past few weeks, the most positive indications of the success of the institution for the term, as a number of farmers, whose sons attended these schools, have taken the trouble to write to the department of agriculture expressing not only their satisfaction, but their surprise at the progress their boys made during the five months' term at the school. We have also at this early date received a number of letters from farmers making application for their boys to enter one of the schools next year, because of the evidences they had of what their neighbor's boy learned at the school during the term just closed.

"I have been particularly impressed with the necessity and importance of teaching the girls this year. The girls had only a two months' course last year, and I want to say that I, personally, was astonished at the progress they made in their work. I feel that it is just as important that the farmer's daughter, whose educational advantages in connection with the public school have not been by any means all that either she or her parents would desire, should have the opportunity of getting the full term at these schools.

"We had in our schools this year about a dozen students who wish to continue their course after they complete the two years in the school and obtain a degree in agriculture, and I might say that the government will be prepared in September, 1915, to have organized in the province an agricultural college, to which these students can be admitted, and where they can complete their course and obtain a degree. We have also made arrangements whereby the students in household science, who desire to obtain certificates to teach, can graduate from our school into provincial university and obtain their standing there by a year's attendance."

J. C. Drury, a member of the board, suggested that during the summer continuation all the first year boys should endeavor to follow out the work on their farms at home or elsewhere to keep in touch with their studies. He urged the minister of agriculture to use his influence with the government in an effort to secure the establishment of additional demonstration farms and schools in rural districts of the province not now served by the existing farms and schools.

The board decided that 14 years be the minimum age for admission to the 1914 classes, 15 years for 1915, and 16 years for 1916. The fall and winter course will begin on October 27, 1914, and close on March 27, 1915.

## Remarkable Profit in Sheep

Castor, May 17.—Since the last winter of 1906-7, when a great many of the stock growers of the province decreased their herds, swine have come to be the all and all of the farmers' planning, so much so that of all live stock since that time some show the greatest increase, but while outcasts have run very strongly to pork, there have been a few who have turned their attention to that other branch of live stock production, sheep, and have done remarkably well. And as these successes become more generally known there will no doubt be an ever increasing interest manifested, so that the increase of the sheep of the country will show even greater percentage than does the wine today. Since 1910 a number of sheep on the farms and ranges has almost trebled, and yet there has been no concerted movement; nor has there been any special distribution of literature regarding sheep breeding, as there has been of hogs and cattle. The value has become recognized as indispensable to successful farming.

In the Castor district a few herds have been placed, and with-out exception these have proved satisfactory. The removal of the duty on wool going into the American market places Alberta on an equal basis (freights excepted) with the clip of Montana and Idaho, and instead of 9 to 11 cents, flock masters will now realize 16 to 19 cents a pound for their clip.

Mutton, of which New Zealand and Australia furnish the great proportion used in Canada, can be as cheaply produced here, as there, and those who know both affirm of better quality. It needs just now some Moses to preach the gospel of sheep farming to raise this industry to the place it should occupy of agricultural importance. For a time we ran to stock, horned cattle, then to wheat, then to swine, and now the tendency is back to cattle; let us mix it a little and invite the lamb to the feast, it will make a welcome addition to the table as well as the bank account. As one instance of the success this venture has been in our own district, we will cite that of Mr. Percy Jacques, successful breeder of Suffolk sheep, of the Northern Star Ranch.

Six years ago Mr. Jacques imported from England, at a cost of about \$1,700, 25 head of this breed, the best that could be procured. Since that time the whole original investment has been repaid directly besides a sum of more than seven hundred over and above that amount, and Mr. Jacques has today on his farm 200 of the finest ewes, lambs and rams to be found in Alberta.

He has not added to his original bunch by purchase, except in the case of aires, and the number today represents the natural in-

crease, save for those marketed to repay the first investment and stated profit. We doubt if any branch of live stock production can produce a better record. There has been no extensive outlay for shelter or special feed, the sheep having practically looked after themselves, and they have done it well. What has been done in this case is being repeated in all others, and it is high time some more considerable recognition was given the industry.

## Calgary Industrial Exhibition

Each year, that the prize list of the Calgary Industrial Exhibition is issued it grows better, increasing its scope as well as offering better prizes, which accounts in a large measure for the constantly increasing number of exhibitors. This year the fair will be held June 29 to July 4, which includes both the Canadian and American national days.

There are a large number of specially interesting classes added to the usual list, including prizes for boys and girls amounting to \$360 given by the C.P.R. The total of \$1,000 is given for six of the grain classes, and \$125 is offered in one of the bread classes, which makes these two larger than any premiums ever offered to competitors in the west as any fair. There are also a number of special prizes for stock. Nearly everyone who possesses anything of superior merit or who can produce something of high quality, can find a class in which they can compete. Copies of the prize list can be seen at this office or obtained from E. L. Richardson, Manager, Victoria Park, Calgary.

Those who look for entertainment as well as instruction when they attend an exhibition, will find this year that the Calgary Industrial Exhibition has again provided for them. The thousands who will visit Victoria Park from June 29 to July 4 will find a most interesting program arranged for the afternoons and evenings. The large number from this town and district who attended last year are no doubt arranging to go again, and they and their friends who accompany them will see everything in the way of attractions and amusements entirely new. More horses are entered for the races than before and the splendid purses, aggregating \$20,000, will bring out the fastest ones. Free attractions of exceptional merit have been secured. Bands in abundance will enliven the proceedings, and a massed band concert, with the splendid fireworks, will be among the features of the evening entertainment. Of course there will be the midway, which is a never failing source of interest and everything combined points to one of the most successful exhibitions which Calgary has ever held.

## Policy for Technical Education

Since the Hon. J. R. Boyle, Minister of Education, announced his intention to develop a provincial policy for technical education, and appointed Dr. J. C. Miller as director, considerable progress has been made. The organization of this new department has been delayed somewhat owing to the fact that Dr. Miller has had to continue to act as Principal of the Normal School at Camrose until the close of the recent session, and was also assigned the duty of representing the Department of Education at the recent Agricultural Conference held at Ottawa under the chairmanship of Hon. Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture.

During the months of March and April the director has conferred with the school boards, board of trade, and trades and labor councils in Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, and given public addresses on technical education in each of these cities. Addresses have also been given and conferences with school authorities held in Cardston, Magrath, Raymond, Stirling, Warner, Claresholm, Vermilion and Red Deer. In each and every centre the authorities and citizens were keenly interested in the new developments. Interest in the policy of the Minister of Education to have our schools serve a larger number, and give a somewhat modified service to those already able to take advantage of what the schools have to offer. The sympathetic and active co-operation of the local communities with the provincial director in making the industrial and educational surveys necessary to reveal clearly local and provincial conditions and needs, promises most favorably for the successful development of the work represented by this new department.

In Medicine Hat, after a careful consideration of the city's present and future needs by the local educationalists, the school board and the provincial director, plans for a new composite high school have been prepared and accepted, and the construction of the building will be proceeded with as soon as the debentures are sold. Equipped and furnished the building will cost about \$800,000. The building provides for the following:

1. Administrative offices for the school board and the superintendent.
2. Offices for specialists.
3. Splendid gymnasium, with lockers, baths and swimming pool in connection therewith.
4. Three rooms for commercial department.
5. Class rooms for academic instruction and library.
6. Laboratories for the various sciences, taught in high school.
7. Full accommodation for courses in domestic science and household arts, kitchen and dining room, sewing, dressmaking and millinery, and laundry.
8. Accommodation for special instruction in music (including instrumental and art).
9. A splendid assembly hall with stage and dressing rooms.
10. Accommodation for shop work, drafting, bench work in

wood, wood turning and wood working machines, pattern work, forge work, machine shop practice, foundry practice and electrical workers' equipment.

The school is designed and located so as to meet as fully as possible the needs of the night class students, as well as day students and part time students. When completed it will be an institution which will find its educational need felt in the community, and will be an institution of which the city may well be proud.

Lethbridge also is facing the problem of additional accommodation for high school purposes. While this fair city of the south has the honor of having been the first in the province to provide advanced manual training, domestic science and preparatory technical courses, the school board, having already located a site, is now planning how best to design their new building so that by utilizing to the full the present technical building and the new high school all the educational needs of the community will be served to the best advantage.

In the academy at Raymond, accommodation and equipment for domestic science and workshop work have been provided. By special arrangement the children of Grades 7 and 8 of the public school are given instruction in these subjects in the academy.

The new consolidated school at Warner, following consultation between the school board, the architect and provincial director of technical education, has been planned to provide shop work for the boys and domestic science for the girls, as well as a good science laboratory for the minor high school work. This building is to be erected this year, and is costing in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

At the present time Dr. Miller is conferring with the educational authorities in the cities of the province, and securing from them information needed by the Minister of Education before he can determine the schedule of provincial grants in aid of the various phases of technical education.

Before returning to Edmonton the director will visit the following towns to look into the local conditions and needs—Banff, Bankhead, Macleod, Pincher, Cowley, Lundbreck, Burmis, Hillcrest, Frank, Blairmore, Celmman, Lethbridge, Cardston, Tabano, Medicine Hat, Redcliff, Bassano, Gleichen, Lacombe and Westlawn. In the mining centres special attention will be given to the needs of the children of the miners who are over fourteen years of age and not in school, and to the educational needs of the miners themselves with a view to providing special classes during next winter.

The summer season for teachers to be held at the University of Alberta in July and August is under the direction of Dr. Miller. Courses are offered in agriculture and school gardening, nature study, elementary manual training, woodwork, domestic science, household arts, physical training and fine arts. It was expected that the total enrolment would be limited to 150, but as this number has been reached already the Minister of Education is considering raising the limit to 175 or 200. Special arrangements have been made whereby the school inspectors will be in attendance and take courses specially organized to enable them to deal more effectively with these special subjects in the schools under their supervision.







## Make the Liver Do its Duty

New times in liver when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** give you a new life to do in day.

Small Pills, Small Doses, Small Prices.

Genuine must bear Signature

**Carter's Little Liver Pills**

Headaches, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pills, Small Doses, Small Prices.

Genuine must bear Signature

**Carter's Little Liver Pills**

## Clark's Pork & Beans

Highest grade beans kept whole and meat by perfect baking, retaining their full strength. Flavored with delicious sauces. They have no equal.

## ANYONE CAN DYE THEIR CLOTHES WITH DRONOL

The Dye that colors ANY KIND of Cloth Perfectly, with the SAME DYE.

No Cheats of Color—Dye and Wash. No Hot Water Required. Dye and Wash. No Hot Water Required. Dye and Wash. No Hot Water Required.

## GOLD WATCH FREE.

A distinguished insurance company. We are offering you a gold watch free. No matter how long you have been insured with us, we will give you a gold watch free. No matter how long you have been insured with us, we will give you a gold watch free.

## CHILDREN TEETHING MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THREE GENERATIONS

## FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS THERAPION

Five dollars guaranteed delivery by registered post. Alver's Three Hours' Tape Worm Remedy. Never fails. Painless. Write Alver, 101 Sherburne street, Toronto, Ont.

## PATENTS

Petherington & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

## Discovered Ancient Lamps

While dismantling an old palace near the city of Cairo, workmen discovered a large number of lamps, which contained real treasure, consisting of old Arabic manuscripts, magnificent silver and bronze mosaic lamps, cups and carpets made evidently during the time of the Arabic sages.

## A Distorted View

Old Jack—Ah, my dear brother the other day, the one who is the crook's eye.

Sally—Well, my headma mentions his infamy. If his eyes are crook's, the old's a honest.

Old Jack—Ook, ay, but he does no look straight!—Exclaims.

## Try Murine's Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Don't Squint!—Soothe Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy. Liquid, 25c. Murine Eye Salve in Acrylic Tubes, 50c. Eye Drops Free by Mail. If you have Red, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Don't Squint!—Soothe Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy. Liquid, 25c. Murine Eye Salve in Acrylic Tubes, 50c. Eye Drops Free by Mail.

W. H. U. 999

## President Wilson as a Typist

President Wilson is a man who believes in learning things and doing things for himself. He takes interest in other people, and that is the reason why years ago he learned to use a typewriter, and today often writes his own stenographer. Many of the president's public speeches and writings are first written by himself on the typewriter before they are sent out for copying. The White House stenographers, however, declare that it is not necessary for the president's speeches to be copied in most instances.

His writing is so careful, and there are so few typographical mistakes, that they could really go direct to the printer, if it were not for the rules of precedence.

In the instance of the Thanksgiving proclamation always issued by the president for the last Thursday of November, President Wilson ignored his usual custom of writing the document first in his fine, copper-plate handwriting, which he secretaries use as a part of a text book. He wrote upon the typewriter directly, thereby establishing a precedent. No president, as far as history recalls, ever wrote his Thanksgiving proclamation upon a machine.

President Wilson is a very quick worker, and one of the secretaries of the White House has related that the Thanksgiving proclamation was ready to be printed within half an hour after the work on it had begun, the remainder of the time being taken up with the securing of the signatures necessary; the affixing of the seal, and going through other formalities.

It is interesting to note the manner in which the Thanksgiving proclamation is preserved after they have been printed. First of all, the original document is copied on the typewriter and copies are given out to the newspapers throughout the country with the date of release—that is, the fixed time when the document shall be published all over the nation.

Then it is sent to the printers and copies are typed on heavy official paper. The signature of the president is also in type, and to the left of the signature and above the signature of the secretary of state is the reservation for the seal. These copies are sent to the bureau of archives and are carefully kept on racks. But the original, bearing the official signature of the president, is placed in an old-fashioned wooden case, which is fragile-looking, but which, none the less, is metal lined and capable of protecting the papers for centuries.

After 10 years of asthma Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy provided the only relief for one grateful user, and this is but one of the many many, little wonder that it has now become the one recognized remedy on the market. It is the only one that is never failing effectiveness. It is earning it today, as it has done for years, it is the best of all for asthma, specific within the reach of suffering humanity.

Boats of Anan Made Without Metal

Without nails, screws or bolts, the ingenious natives of Anan, a country lying south of China, within the French protectorate, are able to build strong, light boats, of a metal of any kind. These sampans, as the native boats are called, are made of two planks, joined together without curving of the ribs from one end to the other. The planks used are pierced at intervals of about eight inches at points directly opposite each other. These perforations form mortises in the shape of double eyelets, through which rattan ropes are passed, tightly binding them together. The joints are caulked with vegetable fibre, and over these points are laid short lengths of board, lapping over one another. These act as stiffeners, strongly reinforcing the boat from end to end and making it water-tight.

Many inventions

There appears to be agreement in some quarters that the ten greatest inventions of the last twenty-five years are the electric furnace, the steam turbine, the gasoline automobile, motion pictures, the aeroplane, the X-ray, the induction coil, the linotype, electric welding and the cyanide process of gold extraction. It would seem probable that the time has arrived for safety razor users to organize.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles. First application gives relief. 60c.

Thomas C. Logan, of Philadelphia, is sometimes pessimistic about things in general and always particular about what he eats. One day he went into a restaurant and scanning the menu, said to the waiter:

"I see here you have some calf's heart."

"Yes, sir," agreed the waiter.

"Well, how about that?" pursued Logan. "Is it tender?"

"Yes, sir," the waiter assured him.

"Then, ordered Logan, 'bring it to me. If there is in this world such a thing as a tender heart, I want it.'—The Popular Magazine.

## SHALON

Shalon is a new, pure, and healthy skin and hair product. It is a new, pure, and healthy skin and hair product. It is a new, pure, and healthy skin and hair product.

## A Treat for Her

"Supposing I gave you your supper," said the freed-loving woman, "what will you do to earn it?"

"Adam," said Maudering Mike, "I'll give you an opportunity of seeing a man go through a whole meat without finding fault with a single thing."

The woman thought for a moment, and then told him to come in and she'd get the table.

"Want a hair cut, sir?"

"I don't believe I partially. I've just been cut out."—New York World.

## Birds Sing: Shina

That certain birds of prey are sometimes luminous at night is a fact which has been known to people of other people, and that is the reason why years ago he learned to use a typewriter, and today often writes his own stenographer. Many of the president's public speeches and writings are first written by himself on the typewriter before they are sent out for copying. The White House stenographers, however, declare that it is not necessary for the president's speeches to be copied in most instances.

The other day a young lady boarder and by the conductor came round to collect the fares and the lady tendered him a five-dollar bill.

The conductor looked at her and said: "Is that your smallest?"

"The lady blushed, and said: 'Yes, sir. I've only been married a year.'"

"Caviers is very expensive," he replied. "I must count the fish, as they put in those little fish."

## SHE HAS THE VERY BEST OF REASONS

WHY THIS MANITOBA LADY RECOMMENDS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. Bourbionne Had Many Troubles, all of which Were Caused by Sick Kidneys, and She Found a Simple and Complete Cure.

St. Rose du Lac, Manitoba.—(Special)—Mrs. D. J. Bourbionne, an estimable lady of this place, has been privileged to have the opportunity to praise Dodd's Kidney Pills to her friends. And she has a reason. Here it is in her own words:

"I suffered very much from my kidneys," Mrs. Bourbionne says, "and I was unable to do my work. I was very nervous and my memory was failing. I had heart burnings, my back was sore and I was troubled with headaches. Rheumatism finally added to my sufferings and I was in a very bad way indeed."

"I tried one medicine, but it did me no good, and then I was advised to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I was very glad that I did, for now after taking four boxes I am a well woman again."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mrs. Bourbionne because all her troubles came from sick kidneys. Sick kidneys cannot do their work of straining the impurities out of the blood, and the result is sickness, depression and lassitude all over the body. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured the kidneys; the purified blood did the rest.

## Heard at Brimstone Corner

First Urchin—Say, Skippy, what makes your hair so red?

Second Urchin—Aw, I just had to be scarier and it settled in me.

## Blacksmiths Have no Easy Task

The ox is largely used in Portugal as a transport animal, and is shod in the same manner as a horse or mule, except that the cloven hoof of the ox is unsuitable; the use of two shoes, in the form of semicircular plates, on each foot. To the tourist the sight is a strange one, for owing to the ability of the ox to administer a very swift and powerful kick, extraordinary precautions are adopted to protect the blacksmith while performing the operation. A ponderous wooden frame is provided, from which the ox is suspended by means of straps over rollers. Once in position and isolated clear of the ground, there is no opportunity for movement until the curious foot of farriery has been completed.

## He Knew

A certain politician, looking at his repeated unsuccessful attempts to get into office, remarked, "I shall soon be in the position of a certain train, who was passing through a town where a ball was being held. He walked up the steps of the train where it was being held and was promptly kicked to the bottom by the door-keeper. He again walked up the top and was again kicked down. Several times this occurred."

"At last the man, looking himself up after a particularly hurried exit, murmured, 'I know what it is; they can't decide me; those people don't want me at that ball.'—Exchange.

## Minard's Liniment: Co

Gentlemen—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH.

Port Hood Island.

## "Will I have to pay cash for this medicine?"

"Pay in advance, sir."

"Why don't a telegraph message go on that?"—Baltimore American.

## Poor Human Nature

Crawford—How do you feel when somebody tells you that to do is something like that?

Crashaw—Feel just like doing it.

## In the Same Pursuit

"It seems strange that he could plunder a great corporation like that for years without being found out."

"Well, you see, the corporation was pretty busy itself," Chicago Journal.

"An aggressive minority succeeded in showing that the little Navvies do not represent the bulk of public opinion."—Daily Express.

It is, of course, always the aggressive minority which really represents the bulk of public opinion.

## Nervine Ends Neuralgia, Brings Relief Instantly

No Remedy Like Old "Nervine" to Cure Pain or Soreness

"That terrible ache—how you suffer with it—that stabbing, burning neuralgia—what misery it causes. Never mind, you don't have to suffer—Nervine! It's a sure cure. Not an experiment, because nearly forty years of wonderful success has made a name for Nervine among the people of many different nations. There is nothing specially to end Neuralgia, headache, those old-time 'Nervine' writes Mr. G. C. Dalgleish, from Evanston. "It is as powerful and penetrating that it seems to get up and pain in a minute. My family couldn't get along without Nervine. We always keep the bottle handy on the shelf, and use it to end chest colds, sore throat, coughs, croup, toothache and pain in the back. My wife swears by Nervine. For cramps it's effect is astonishing and to believe it is better and speedier than any other household family remedy."

## Our Language

"If that mining stock goes up I shall make a lot of money."

"But if the mine goes up you won't."

## Hoarse?

Deany—What is that rasping sound?

Benny—That's Grey filling a coal-pit.

## Parent—What is your reason for wishing to marry my daughter.

Young Man—I have no reason, sir; I am in love.

## SUFFERED 20 YEARS

With Kidney Trouble, Cured by Gin Pills

Mr. Daniel F. Frase of Bridgeville, N.J., says about GIN PILLS: "For twenty years I have been troubled with Kidney and Bladder Disease, and have been treated by many doctors but found little relief. I had given up all hope of getting cured when I tried GIN PILLS. Now, I can say with a happy heart, that I am cured after using only four boxes of GIN PILLS. I am a well man again."

Example free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

## A Bad Breaking Out

"Do you believe that love is a sort of sickness, as some doctors say?"

"Well, yes—something of a rash nature."

## When Hoping Mad

Newsom—(Heard the golf)—What do you call it when you strike at the bull and miss?

Edgerton—Well, that depends largely on the quality of your vocabulary.

## How Could I?

Rural Visitor—Now, wouldn't you be better off working on a farm?"

Mulcahey—'Nubber so; but how the devil could I work on a farm and live in New York?

## The Fight Bait

A certain bishop was recently a guest at the home of a friend, who had two charming daughters. One morning the bishop accompanied by the two young ladies, went out in the hope of catching some trout in the old stream, out for the same purpose, wishing to appear friendly, called out:

"Catching many, par?"

The bishop, drawing himself to his full height, replied:

"Brother, I am a fisher of men."

"You've got the right kind of bait all right," was the fisherman's rejoinder.

There is nothing repulsive in Mr. Worm Tenders, and they are as pleasant to take as sugar, so that few children will refuse them. In some cases they cause vomiting through their action in an unseasoned stomach, but this is only a manifestation of their cleansing power, no indication that they are hurtful. They can be thoroughly depended upon to clear all worms from the system.

## Ambiguous

The vicar advertised for an original the other day. Among the replies he received was the following:

"Dear Sir—I notice that you have a vacancy for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I beg to apply for the position."

## His Sense of Fitness

Judge (a man accused for drunkenness)—What is your business?

Prisoner—Proof reader, your honor.

## Judge—Ah! I'll send you to the house of correction.

## Napoleon's House at "t. Hel"

The French government is to spend some money in making repairs to Longwood, the home at St. Helena where Napoleon breathed his last. Some idea of the state this historic structure has reached may be gathered from the report that cows have been stalled in the former bedchamber of the fallen French Emperor.

Louise—She says her husband is in a box.

Laura—Dear me I always thought it was wheat.

## A Good Cow Shelter

Roots out any kind of a cow, hard, hot or bleeding, cure it without pain, cure it at night while you sleep. Its name is "Bismarck's Painless Cow Extractor, the only painless remedy that acts in twenty-four hours. Put man's Painless Cow and Wart Extractor is sure and safe, price 25 cents.

## How Could I?

Rural Visitor—Now, wouldn't you be better off working on a farm?"

Mulcahey—'Nubber so; but how the devil could I work on a farm and live in New York?



## Everybody

feels better when Liver and Bowels are normal. Keep yours tuned up with

## Abbey's Effervescent Salt

25c and 50c at all Druggists and Stores. Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves.

## Honest

A story is told of a young man who was married recently to the daughter of a wealthy merchant. The bridegroom did not have much, but he made up for lack of wealth in honesty. He was so very honest that he would not even prevaricate in the marriage ceremony.

"With all thy worldly goods I mean endow," repeated the young man. "Maybe it was a slip of the tongue, still it would be hard for honesty to go so much further."

## Wrong Idea

Relative—He says he took the money intending to put it back! The Boss—Ignorance of the first principles of high finance is no excuse!

## No-Dra-Co Laxatives

are different in that they do not gripe, purge nor cause nausea, nor does continued use lessen their effectiveness. You can always depend on them.

25c. a box at your Druggist's.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

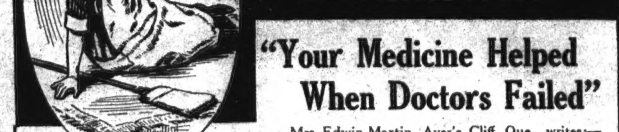
## What would you do if you were worth a million dollars?

Dix—The tax assessor, if I could.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

British manufacturers supply 99 per cent of the cycles imported into Japan.

# Nerves in Terrible Condition Would fail to Floor from sheer Exhaustion



## "Your Medicine Helped When Doctors Failed"

Mrs. Edwin Martin, Ayer's Cliff, Que., writes— "Before I began taking Nerve Food I was in a terrible condition, dizzy spells came over me, and I would fall to the floor, and I could not do as much as sweep the floor without fainting unless they took me out in the air. Now I can wash and work a lot, and your Medicine helped me when the Doctors failed. I felt as though it was a God-send to me.

I hope you will use my name wherever you like so that if there are any others suffering as I have done, they may be benefited by using your Medicine for it will do all it claims to do. I think it is the best of Medicines. Dr. Chase's Ointment is the best that can be had for Piles."

## Restores Wasted Nerves

Few people realize what an important part the nerves play in the condition of the health, and many doctors feel helpless when the nerves go wrong because they do not understand diseases of the nerves or their treatment.

If you read the letters which appear in this paper almost daily from people who have been rescued from discouraging and distressing nervous diseases by use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, you will soon believe in the efficiency of this treatment.

When headaches, sleeplessness, irritability and nervousness make your life miserable, be warned of the approach of nervous prostration, paralysis and locomotor ataxia, and restore the feeble, starved nerves by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. No treatment is so certain to benefit you. 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50. All dealers or Edmanon, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Write for booklet.

# Nerve Food



## WHERE THE LIBERALS STAND

"The first objection we have to this agreement is that although it purports to be a unification of the Canadian Northern System, it is no such unification—the twenty-eight companies are still in existence and will continue as they are today. The next point is that the guarantee that we have are absolutely illusory, that the mortgage we receive is absolutely insufficient."

"I said a moment ago, and I repeat, that this enterprise must go on. It has been conceived for the benefit of the Canadian people. We require this railway. It must not go into liquidation, but we should have the control of it. Since we must go into partnership with the Canadian Northern Railway let us see that we are the master, not the servant. Let the agreement be modified; let the resolutions be modified. But, sir, as they stand at the present time they are not conceived for the benefit of the Canadian people; they are conceived altogether for the benefit of the firm of Mackenzie & Mann and of the Canadian Northern Railway."

"There is this consideration to be borne in mind by the Prime Minister: There are interests which are transcendent, and the primary one of those transcendent interests is that of the country. I have to repeat that the interest of the country is not served by the present resolutions, and as they stand it will be the duty of the Opposition to oppose them from first to last."—From the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the government's proposals to aid Mackenzie & Mann by a bond guarantee of \$45,000,000.—Unrevised Hansard, page 8820.

## PHILIPPINE SELF-GOVERNMENT

From the day that the United States took the Philippines from Spain, a large proportion of the people of that country, chiefly Democrats, but also many Republicans, has continually insisted that the Islands be given self-government. There have been few advocates in the United States of keeping the Islands as a part of the country permanently. To do this, according to United States ideals, the Islands would have to be made a State of the Union. They would have their two senators, who would have a say in the foreign affairs of the American nation. But far more serious than this, they would have a representative in the House of Representatives proportional to their population, which is very large. This representation would side strongly with the ten millions of negroes in the United States, whenever a racial question, such as the Jim Crow cars, should come up for de-

bate. With this objection to them on the part of the Southern States, and with their many barbarous and semi-barbarous peoples, the Philippines will not be wanted as a State of the American Union. The only other future that can be contemplated, unless the United States accepts its present imperial relation to dependencies, is that they shall be made a free, self-governing power, whose independence is guaranteed at least for a time by the United States.

It was feared by some that President Wilson, who is the first Democrat to become President since the Spanish-American war, would, by a sudden legislative stroke, cut off the Philippines from all connection with the United States. Such a proposal was talked of as the extreme folly. Mr. Wilson has made one big blunder in his foreign work, but in his treatment of the Philippines, as well as in his home policy, he has acted with the greatest wisdom. Instead of immediately abandoning the Islands, he has, in practice, given them self-government, while leaving them a number of American counsellors, and maintaining a nominal sovereignty. The government of the Philippines is like that of some half-emancipated British colonies. It consists of a lower house, elected by a popular vote, consisting of eighty members, and an upper house of a legislative council, consisting of eight commissioners and a governor-general, making nine in all appointed by the President. This commission had heretofore consisted of three Filipinos, five Americans and an American governor-general, making the Filipino representation in it one-third of the whole. President Wilson has changed this. The new commission consists of five Filipinos, three citizens of the United States and an American governor, so that the Filipinos on the commission can outvote the Americans. As practically the whole of the lower house is Filipino, this gives to them control of their own government, except for the power of the United States congress to veto any legislation of which it does not approve.

It has been considered a little light-headed of anybody to suggest that the Filipinos were able to govern themselves and that the power of the United States might be withdrawn, but here we find them doing it without any commotion being raised over the change. It is in this manner that Britain is proceeding by much slower steps to give self-government to the Hindus. It is worthy of mention that the man who holds the position of minister of finance and minister of justice in the commission is a Filipino, as these officers are usually reserved for people of the Anglo-Saxon race. If this commission with its Filipino majority proves successful, there is little doubt that Mr. Wilson will, if he succeeds himself in the presidency, further reduce the American representation on the commission, if, indeed, he does not appoint a Filipino governor-general of the Islands.

## PULP AND PAPER: WESTERN MARKET

Opportunities For Developing This Industry In West Requirements of Western Papers

The Western Prairies and the Interior and eastern parts of British Columbia are yet without a paper-pulp mill, although approximately 1,500 carloads of paper of all kinds passed into and through the city of Winnipeg during the year 1913 for use in Western Canada.

For the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1915, Canada imported paper and manufacturers of paper, valued at \$2,541,581, of which \$1,397,154 came from the United Kingdom, and \$5,743,106 from the United States. The 48 active mills in 1912 consumed a total of 564,042 cords of raw material valued at \$5,315,533. The total output of Canada being 1,446,930 cords, valued at \$11,511,415, so that approximately 1,000 cords of paper were imported in value half the total was reported in manufacturers to the United States. In other words Canada exported enough pulpwood to supply 54 mills of the average capacity now operating, and for the quantity of cordwood exported, the owners received \$6,056,523, whereas the 950,555 cords of pulpwood being manufactured in the Dominion it would have produced approximately 773,140 tons of pulp which at the average price per ton of exported wood pulp in 1912 was \$17.14, it would have realized \$13,352,624. The actual price received was \$5,695,532, showing a loss to the Dominion (which would include profit to the manufacturer and the cost of converting the material into pulp) of \$5,657,092, and undoubtedly this cost of manufacture, in the form of wages, material, etc., would be a source of wealth to the country in general.

**Available Timber**  
In the interior and eastern parts of British Columbia, and more especially along the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Crown's West Pass, as well as in the central parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, there are large areas of valuable timber available. In addition to this there are nearby water powers and railway transport to make easily obtainable suitable locations for mills and economic methods of lumbering. The raw material and the finished product.

The West so far appears to have been sadly neglected by the capitalist and manufacturer. In this respect, with the continuation of only normal growth in population it can readily be seen that a large and increasing market is developing for paper and its various manufactures. Even with the cessation of the present export of the raw product millions of dollars annually would be earned in the country, but to that must be added the fact that by far the larger area of the Dominion has not yet even been investigated for this particular purpose.

**Market for Paper**  
In Western Canada there are over 650 daily and weekly newspapers and magazines published with a daily, weekly and monthly circulation of over 1,600,000 copies. The construction of new railroads has continued at the rate of 1,000 miles or more per annum (branch and main lines), and new towns are opened up at the rate of 150 to 200 each year. The larger proportion of these towns grow into the newspaper stage at a very early date. The demand for paper of all kinds within the next ten years will be enormous, and should be the means of supporting a large number of paper mills, as well as building up thriving communities.

Western Canada has the wood and the water powers, it also has the rivers and streams for driving the logs, and means of transportation by rail in getting more efficient and easy of access year by year. Pulp and paper can be produced as economically in the West as in any other part of its Dominion. It is an industry which will stand the fullest investigation. The market's demand is incessant and growing yearly by leaps.

## B. C. Fruit Land

Have some British Columbia Fruit Land to trade for a quarter or half section of farm. Apply with particulars, Box 1410, Calgary.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING

For the balance of the season I will sell eggs from any of my 200 sets of Orpingtons at \$1.00 per setting. P. H. Backe, P.O. Box 162, Lacombe.

## CHINA BOY GUILTY OF MAN-SLAUGHTER

Vancouver, May 21.—Jack Kong was found guilty tonight of manslaughter of Mrs. Clark Millard on April 1 last, after a trial lasting four days. The jury was out over seven hours, and on the announcement of the verdict there were visible manifestations of disappointment, it being generally believed that it would be one of murder.

The defence put forward was that Kong had acted in self-defence, and his counsel made a strong effort to impress on the jury the fact that it was Mrs. Millard who first acted as the aggressor. Dr. Curtis, who was recalled today, stated that the blow on the head with a chair would not cause death, while A. B. Taylor, K.C., counsel for the Crown, said that their theory was that the prisoner did not hit her with the chair, but that he used the carving knife on her, the knife that he alleged she had threatened to cut off his ear with.



## PUBLIC NOTICE

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Lacombe on Wednesday, May 27th, commencing at 10 a.m.

Dated at Edmonton, 17th May, 1914.

J. D. HUNT,  
Acting Deputy Attorney General.



**How You Would Enjoy**  
some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid ones. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

**The Pioneer Meat Market**  
COLE & SLATER, Proprietors

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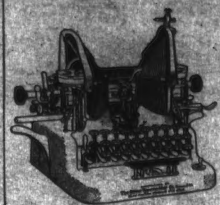
I buy and sell second-hand goods.  
I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

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**For Lease**  
Block D, Lacombe.—I will lease to any reliable person this Block, which contains 6 acres, near station, for a term of years free of rent to anyone who will pay the taxes.  
Write Ed. Barnett, Stettler, or see Jesse Frazer, Lacombe.

**GASOLINE**  
Gasoline from 62 to 86 gravity, distillate, kerosene, cylinder and gear oils, and greases. Buy direct from the refiners. Save all intermediate profits. We want to reach all who operate traction engines. We can ship assorted carload lots in 55 gallon steel drums. This will save you money on your requirements. Deal with the refiner direct. Write us estimating your requirements for spring and nearest shipping point. By return mail we will quote you. Give us a chance to convince you. The Petroleum Products Sales Co. 1012 Lubric Bldg. Cleveland, O.

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**Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables**  
Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe  
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**Blue Ribbon COFFEE**

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## Alberta Fair Dates

**CIRCUIT NO. 1.**  
Crossfield—Wednesday-Thursday  
June 24-25.  
Calgary — Monday-Saturday,  
June 20, July 4.  
Lethbridge — Tuesday-Friday,  
July 7-10.  
Fincher Creek—Tuesday-Wednesday,  
July 14-15.  
Carbon — Thursday-Friday,  
July 20-21.  
**CIRCUIT NO. 2.**  
Okotoks — Tuesday-Wednesday,  
July 14-15.  
High River—Thursday-Friday,  
July 16-17.  
Nanton — Tuesday-Wednesday,  
July 21-22.  
Claresholm — Thursday-Friday,  
July 23-24.  
Grainville — Tuesday-Wednesday,  
July 28-29.  
Gleichen — Thursday-Friday,  
July 30-31.  
Macleod — Tuesday-Thursday,  
August 4-6.  
Staveland — Friday, August 7.  
Carmichael — Tuesday-Wednesday,  
August 11-12.  
Langdon—Thursday, August 13.  
**CIRCUIT NO. 3.**  
Daysland — Tuesday-Wednesday,  
August 4-5.  
Sedgewick — Thursday, August 6.  
Chauvin—Friday, August 7.  
Edmonton — Monday-Saturday,  
August 10-15.  
Camrose — Tuesday-Wednesday,  
August 18-19.  
Vegreville — Thursday-Friday,  
August 20-21.  
**LACOMBE** — Tuesday-Thursday,  
August 25-27.  
Wetaskiwin — Friday-Saturday,  
August 28-29.  
Stony Plain—Tuesday, Sept. 1.  
North Alberta—Colinton, Wednesday, Sept. 2.  
Hardisty—Thursday, Sept. 3.  
Strathmore—Friday, Sept. 4.  
Cochrane — Tuesday-Wednesday, Sept. 8-9.  
Olds — Thursday-Friday, Sept. 10-11.  
Leduc—Tuesday, Sept. 15.  
St. Albert—Wednesday, Sept. 16.  
Innisfail — Thursday-Friday, Sept. 17-18.  
Three Hills—Tuesday-Wednesday, Sept. 22-23.  
Hays (Loosans)—Thursday-Friday, Sept. 24-25.  
Alix—Tuesday, Sept. 29.  
Bowden—Wednesday, Sept. 30.  
Irvine—Thursday, Oct. 1.  
Pridis and Millerville—Friday, October 2.  
Gadsby—Tuesday, October 6.  
Poak — Wednesday-Thursday, October 7-8.  
Provost—Thursday, October 8.  
**CIRCUIT NO. 4.**  
Munson—Thursday, August 13.  
Chinook—Friday, August 14.  
Red Deer—Tuesday-Friday, August 18-21.  
Medicine Hat—Tuesday-Thursday, August 26-27.  
Didsbury — Thursday-Friday, August 27-28.  
Trochu — Tuesday-Wednesday, Sept. 1-2.  
**CIRCUIT NO. 6.**  
Raymond — Monday-Wednesday, August 24-26.  
Deseret (Magrath) — Friday, Saturday, August 28-29.  
Cardston — Tuesday-Wednesday, Sept. 1-2.  
Mid-Pembina—Friday, Sept. 4.  
Falls and Rosboro—Tuesday, Sept. 8.  
Onoway—Wednesday, Sept. 9.  
Nakamun—Friday, Sept. 11.  
Edson — Tuesday-Wednesday, Sept. 15-16.  
Esteville—Thursday, Sept. 17.

**CIRCUIT NO. 6.**  
Strome-Killam—Friday, Sept. 11.  
Castor — Tuesday-Wednesday, Sept. 15-16.  
Consort—Thursday, Sept. 17.  
Coronation — Tuesday-Wednesday, Sept. 22-23.  
Stettler — Thursday-Friday, Sept. 24-25.  
Milverton—Tuesday, Sept. 29.  
**CIRCUIT NO. 7.**  
Fort Saskatchewan—Tuesday, Sept. 8.  
Tofield — Thursday-Friday, Sept. 10-11.  
Wainwright — Tuesday-Wednesday, Sept. 15-16.  
Irma—Thursday, Sept. 17.  
Viking—Friday, Sept. 18.

### QUESTION FOR CATTLE MEN.

Everywhere in America where good beef forms a staple portion of the daily diet and where beef production is possible, or has been in the past successfully carried on, the cry goes forth: "There is an alarming scarcity of beef." A shortage of a commodity has the one redeeming feature of high prices to those who are fortunate enough to have that commodity to market, but high prices are only a detriment to the man who has nothing to sell.

The question has been discussed all over Canada and the United States, and the agitation reached such a pitch that, as recently announced through these columns, the National Live Stock Exchange, of Kansas City, sought to have legislation enacted in the States of the Union prohibiting the slaughter of female calves regardless of breed, quality of conformation, and giving them a minimum lease of life of three years. A draft of the bill was submitted to the various local live stock exchanges throughout the United States, and the Chicago exchange promptly placed their mark of disapproval on the proposed scheme, which consisted it to oblige.

Oblivion seems to be the only safe place for such an act. From the viewpoint of a theorist the proposal seemed to be ideal, but the producers of beef rose up in arms against it and the proposed cure for all the ills, in place of being a soothing narcotic proved to be an exciting stimulant, not to beef production, but to producers' unrest.

To get a larger supply of beef cattle more females are necessary so it would seem that the object of the scheme is to be commended. But compulsory legislation to force farmers to keep all sorts of female calves to an age of three years could never be countenanced by thinking producers. The loss to the breeders by having to develop a large number of inferior cattle would be enormous. Thousands of female cattle are born every year that could not be economically raised to three years of age because of their inferior breeding or conformation. Such a measure would be in a few years lower the standard of the country's cattle more than could be regained in several decades of scientific and practical breeding management of the highest order.

Practical feeders have during the past few years been encouraging the marketing of baby beef,

not veal, but young beef. It is a good rule to follow in beef production to mature the animal for the market at an early age as possible. Thousands of two-year-olds are sold annually at greater profit than could possibly have been made had they been kept until three years of age. This act would have compelled the feeder to keep his feeding heifers until three years of age and often at a loss to himself.

There is still another angle from which such a measure does not appear as a bright light to guide the beef cattle industry to unqualified success. Would it increase production? If it did, to the extent which its sponsors hoped, it would inevitably lower prices, but this is not the point. What would be the result? Simply this. Cattle breeders are for the most part thinking men. Crops even in a country so favored as Canada or the United States are not always bumper, not even average yields, therefore the hard-headed breeder, always careful in his movements, would not go into cattle breeding extensively. He would curtail production. He would sell off a number of his females now over the three-year age limit because being compelled to face a three-year uncertainty with every calf he dare not take the risk of extensive breeding.

Beef breeders are not the only cattlemen to be effected by such legislation. Dairymen would also have a grievance. The man is producing milk for city or town use, or for cheesemaking, but practically the former would be compelled to feed a large number of calves, and thus city milk supplies would be curtailed. Labor is scarce and the dairymen would also require more hired help to care for his increase of stock. Calves, yearlings and two-year-olds would soon form a large portion of the herd, even where the original number of cows were kept, even where the young stock would be unproductive expenses would likely outweigh income and the result would mean disaster to the business. Cattle feeders would not care to feed calves from the dairy breeders and the owner would not be able to dispose of his surplus stock. The only good the act might do would be to turn more men following mixed farming towards the dual-purpose cow.

While this or other legislation has not been proposed in Canada, it is well to have it discussed. What is good or bad for cattle feeders in the United States is more or less good or bad for Canadian feeders. Calf slaughter has increased at a very rapid rate in both countries during recent years, but compelling breeders to keep all females to a certain age is not the best remedy. Take the profit out of the business and the business will soon succumb. The cure is simple and yet it is difficult. Feeders are wide-awake men, and just as soon as prices warrant the keeping of calves until matured to be sold for beef, so soon will calf slaughter diminish and matured beef increase on our markets. It is largely a question of profit. As long as economic conditions favor the production of milk, butter, cheese and as a consequence veal and pork in preference to mature

beef, so long will beef be scarce. Beef prices are now higher than a few years ago.

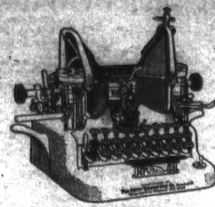
### TERRIBLE CRIME ON ONTARIO FARMER

Gravenhurst, Ont., May 20.—William Ruttan, a farmer living in the bush country in the township of Hyde, near here, this morning shot and killed his daughter, Mrs. Alfred Countermanche, her brother-in-law, and severely wounded the wife of the latter. He fired four shots at his son-in-law, Alfred Countermanche, but all went wide of the mark. After the shooting Ruttan fled to the bush, taking his weapon with him, and is still at large.

George Countermanche was shot through the heart in the rear of the house which he occupied with his brother Alfred, Ruttan firing from ambush. The victim fell at the feet of his wife, whom he was helping to clean fish. The woman, pursued by Ruttan, ran into the house and attempted to hold the door against the murderer. When the door was broken down, she dashed into the bedroom, where the other members of the Countermanche family had taken refuge.

Unable to force the door, Ruttan fired a shot through the panes, wounding his daughter, Mrs. Alfred Countermanche in the finger. Immediately, he fired again, and the bullet struck the young woman on the neck, causing almost instant death. Mrs. George Countermanche crawled out through the window into the yard. Ruttan saw her and fired at her, one bullet striking her on the knee. The murderer then returned to the house, fired another shot through the bedroom door, but Alfred, who was still in the room, had lain down on the floor and escaped. The latter then dashed out of the window and ran into a neighboring ravine, Ruttan firing three shots after him, but without effect.

Ruttan did not pursue his son-in-law, but going to the stable, he set it on fire, and sealed on a stump, coolly watched it being destroyed. Then he disappeared into the bush. In the meantime Alfred Countermanche had aroused the neighbors, and a large crowd gathered, but Ruttan had fled, taking his weapon, a combination rifle and shotgun with him. The double murder discloses a terrible condition of affairs. Alfred Countermanche, who married Ruttan's daughter a month ago, had laid a charge of incest against his father-in-law. This action, it is supposed, led to Ruttan's attempt to wipe out the entire family.



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F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

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